

APIC



KEYNOTER[®]

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME XII Number 2

ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY

SUMMER 1973

THE
PROHIBITION
PARTY
CANDIDATES

PHOTO
NEXT
ISSUE

1
8
8
4

1
8
8
8



ST. JOHN AND DANIEL
151,809

FISK AND BROOKS
249,907

1
8
9
2



BIDWELL AND CRANFILL
264,133



1
8
9
6

LEVERING AND JOHNSON
132,009

1
9
0
0



WOOLLEY AND METCALF
208,914



1
9
0
4

SWALLOW AND CARROLL
258,536

1
9
0
8



CHAFIN AND WATKINS
253,840



1
9
1
2

CHAFIN AND WATKINS
207,928

1
9
1
6



HANLY AND LANDRITH
216,999



1
9
2
4

FARIS AND BREHM
57,551



1
9
4
0

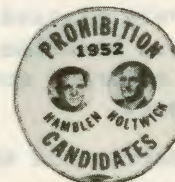
BABSON AND MOORMAN
57,815



1948

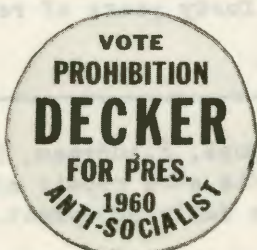
WATSON AND LEARN
103,343

1
9
5
2



HAMBLER AND HOLTWICK
72,769

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9
6
0



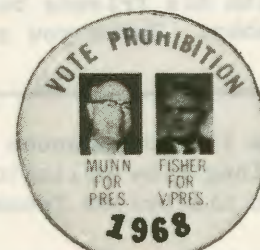
DECKER AND MUNN
46,203



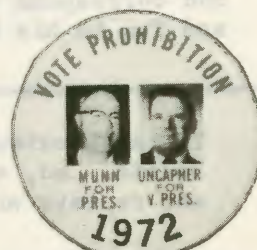
1
9
6
4

MUNN AND SHAW
23,267

1
9
6
8



MUNN AND FISHER
14,519



1
9
7
2

MUNN AND UNCAPHER
13,498

See page two for candidates not represented by known campaign buttons.

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PROHIBITION PARTY CANDIDATES NOT REPRESENTED BY KNOWN CAMPAIGN BUTTONS OR OTHER MEMORABILIA:

1872 Black and Russell	5,607 votes;	1876 Smith and Stewart	9,731 votes;
1880 Dow and Thompson	10,366 votes;	1920 Watkins and Colvin	42,612 votes;
1928 Varney and Edgerton	20,106 votes;	1932 Upshaw and Regan	81,872 votes;
1936 Colvin and Watson	37,677 votes;	1944 Watson and Johnson	74,758 votes;
1956 Holtwick and Cooper		41,937 votes.	

The Spring Keynoter, the Memorial Issue, was dedicated to our two former U. S. Presidents and to two former APIC members. The following correspondence has been received from the widows in response to this memorial edition:

"Dear Mr. Harris and the APIC,

Thank you so much for your note of condolence for my husband. I am glad to have the 'IN MEMORIAM' page from the current issue of the APIC KEYNOTER and appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely, Bess M. Truman"

"Dear Mr. Harris and the APIC,

I was so very pleased to receive a copy of the APIC KEYNOTER that included the very kind and generous memoriam to my husband. I know how fortunate I am to have a lifetime of wonderful memories and so many good people who remember them as warmly as I do. Thank you from my heart.

Sincerely, Lady Bird Johnson"

"Dear Mr. Harris and the APIC,

The children and I were deeply touched by the tribute paid to Mr. DeWitt in the APIC KEYNOTER. Doyle's collection was a very great part of his life and he treasured the friends that he made in APIC. He was looking forward to having more time in retirement to collect and study and correspond with his friends but it was not to be. He did have forty years of relaxation and fun in his hobby. Thank you so much for your kindness.

Sincerely, Marjorie DeWitt"

The APIC extends its condolences to the family of Edward A. Hilligoss, Flandreau, South Dakota. Ed, a long time collector and APIC #92, died recently. His shoe repair shop was replete with his button frames and his hobby a big part of his daily enjoyment.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE STATES RIGHTS PARTIES - ITEMS OF INTEREST SOLICITED!!!!

The St. John-Daniel (1888 Prohibition Party) 1½" button pictured below is less than actual size. Please cut out and paste on the cover of the Summer 1973 KEYNOTER in the space provided. The other three buttons pictured were unknown to your editor at the time the campaign was featured. Please add these to the cover pages of the following issues: 1908 United Christian Party - Spring 1965; 1900 Union Reform Party - Summer 1965; 1932 Jobless (Blue Shirts) - Winter 67-68. Thanks to Fred Chittock, #18; Neil Porter, #255; and Bob Fratkin, #793.





Our

President's

Message

Larry L. Krug, #714.

It is extremely gratifying to announce that the Hobby Protection Bill has now passed the House and has gone over to the Senate. The strength of the voting on this bill (382 for and 7 against) is to a great deal the results of APIC efforts. The APIC Legislative Committee, under the leadership of Robert A. Fratkan, has worked continuously on this bill for the past few months. The tremendous volume of letters sent to Congressmen by APIC members was also very important and very much appreciated. I thank all of you who wrote letters and appreciate receiving the many copies of these messages and their responses. The bill, which ended up as being H.R. 5777, introduced by Rep. Eckhardt for himself and Rep. Moss, should greatly help our hobby. Letters to your two Senators in support of the Hobby Protection Act are now needed to insure Senate support and passage.

Although the Hobby Protection Act will help collectors by requiring these reproductions and fakes be identified, it does not eliminate the problem caused by the production of "campaign collectables". Therefore, in agreement with the APIC Executive Board, I have directed the Committee on Ethics to revise and update the APIC Code of Ethics, working in conjunction with the Legal Advisory Council and the Constitution Committee. Special emphasis is to be placed on the manufacture and distribution of such items.

Through the urging of a number of individuals in our membership, I have asked the Executive Board for, and have received, approval to launch a publicity campaign for APIC. Our organization has never been a recruitment organization. Yet, we have many activities and special projects that would be beneficial to thousands of collectors who at the present may not even know APIC exists. With the collecting problems unique to our hobby, these people need APIC and our assistance. At the same time, APIC needs these new collectors to strengthen the organization--and the treasury--so that new projects can be undertaken. A special committee will soon be appointed to spearhead this promotion effort. Promotion brochures for member distribution, advertisements in leading hobby publications and a promotional loan slide/tape presentation are part of the plans. And we will call upon the membership to help us reach those individuals who are now presently collecting but not in APIC. We need you to help bring them in--not for the sake of getting sheer numbers, but to bring into APIC those genuine collectors who haven't heard about us. To establish a goal, we presently have over 1,700 members. Let's strive for '25 by 75' -- that's 2,500 members by the time we reach 1975 -- 800 new members in a little less than 20 months.

I'm pleased to announce that Ralph M. DeGroot, #82, from New Rochelle, New York, has given the APIC \$50 toward promotion efforts as outlined here. Ralph says the APIC has meant a great deal to him. He has learned much from organization articles and activities through the years and feels other collectors should be made aware of APIC so that they, too, can benefit. Thank you Ralph, for both your generosity and loyalty.

The interest in establishing new APIC chapters has probably never been higher than during the past six months. Two new chapters have been officially recognized and accepted, five other potential chapters have filed application...and correspondence on starting still four others has been received. This is a total of 11 possible new chapters which could boost our chapter membership to nearly 30.

Consequently, I have directed Chick Harris, as KEYNOTER Editor, to appoint an individual to the KEYNOTER staff to serve in a liason capacity to coordinate the reporting of chapter activities, working with the chapter corresponding secretaries.

I personally feel this chapter growth is very good and promote it, as long as chapters are born with the strength, leadership and interest to remain functional for many years. Chapters give our organization a solid foundation. They give members an opportunity to gather to trade, sell and buy -- to study each other's collections -- to learn from one another -- to feel more a part of the organization -- to perhaps feel like a professional collector, regardless of the scale of their collection. Chapters can serve as a sounding board for APIC decisions at the national or regional level. Chapters are excellent recruitment displays for local collectors not now in APIC. Chapter meetings foster ideas that often are passed along to regional vice presidents and to the Executive Board. Through chapter fellowship, APIC projects can be conducted at the local chapter level which can benefit the entire membership.

The Constitution Committee is now completing a set of APIC chapter guidelines with suggested chapter bylaws. This project has been done at the request of several existing chapters and will be sent to all chapter corresponding secretaries upon completion. If there are other members who are interested in establishing a chapter and who would like to have a set of these materials, please contact your regional vice president as they will also be sent a supply of the materials.

Invitations to host the 1974 National APIC Convention have been received from six cities. Acting as specified in the Constitution, your President, in association with the Executive Board, will select the site very shortly. The location, dates and convention committee will be announced in the next KEYNOTER.

With this mailing you have received the 1973 APIC Roster listing our membership both alphabetically and geographically. The APIC Constitution, listing of officers and committees and other items are a valuable up-to-date reference. APIC owes Don and Mary Coney a big vote of thanks for putting this reference together. Probably no other listing in the hobby is as eagerly sought, and used, each year as the APIC Roster.

In another section of this KEYNOTER is a report from the APIC Committee on Projects. I'm pleased to see this very important committee launching into a number of project possibilities. Their attempt to standardize APIC projects and to strive for professional accuracy in content and high quality in production, takes APIC one more step in the right direction.

As APIC grows we must do so as a professional organization of hobbyists and collectors with an obligation first to the membership, and second, to the study and preservation of the vast field of political Americana in general. I feel we (as an organization) are moving at a good rate and in a number of different areas. As committees and your Board of Directors propose new areas of activity for the organization, we will strive to keep you informed and in turn, solicit your suggestions and cooperation.

Larry L. Krug, President.

THE METHUSELAH OF THIRD PARTIES - THE PROHIBITIONISTS
by Earl F. Dodge, APIC #1116

In colonial times the use of alcoholic beverages was so widespread that even some clergymen were paid part of their salary in the form of rum or beer. Some years after independence was gained, many Americans concerned about alcohol-related problems organized the Washingtonian Society for the purpose of rehabilitating drunkards. Members would purchase and renovate large homes which were then used as rest-cure homes for the victims of alcohol. The fact that many so helped drifted back into their old habits and that far more drunkards were joining the ranks each year than the few who were cured prompted the practice of pledge-signing, especially among the churches. People of all ages were asked to sign a temperance pledge though the emphasis was on children and young people. Though this improved the situation, it soon became apparent that as long as the alcoholic beverages were available there would be a severe problem for many. Through a series of intermediate steps too lengthy to recount here, the idea of prohibition - the prohibiting of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages - was finally given organized support. The American Temperance Society was founded in 1826 in Boston and by 1836, 11% of the population in the U.S. were members of a temperance society. Early temperance leaders were the famous Rev. Lyman Beecher and Lewis Cass, the 1848 Democratic candidate for President.



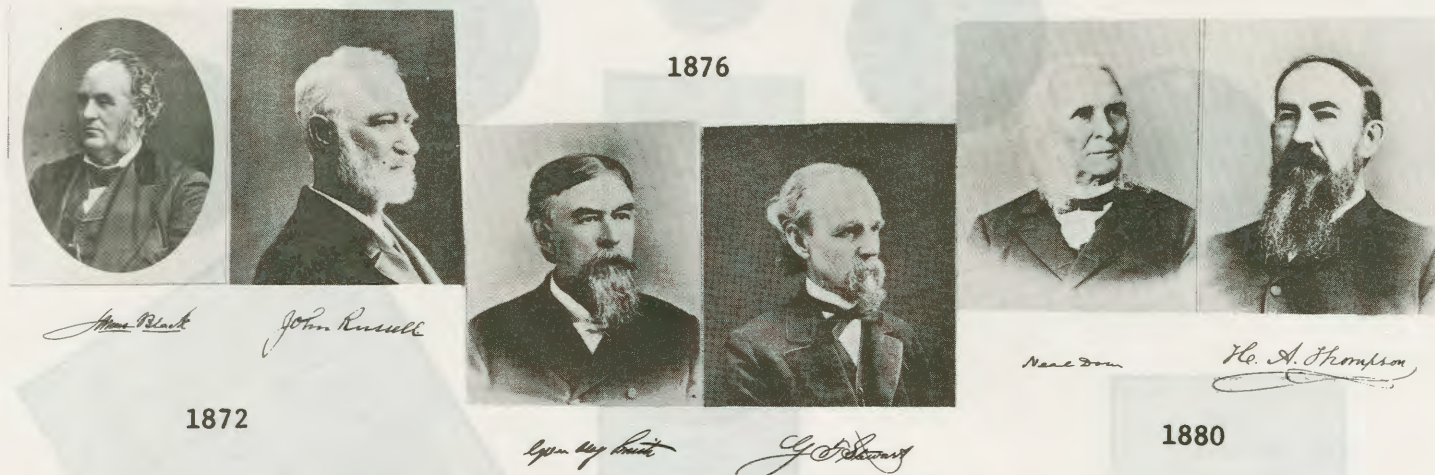
EARLY TEMPERANCE & COLD WATER ARMY MEMORABILIA

A number of states, led by Maine, adopted state prohibition laws. Some were repealed after a short time, while others stayed on the books for many years. During the Civil War, the federal government, for the first time, officially recognized and sanctioned the liquor traffic thru tax laws relating to alcoholic beverages. This made prohibition a national issue. In fact, there were already a number of state temperance or prohibition parties, some dating back into the 1850's, and many of these had merged with the newly formed Republican Party. They were willing to wait until slavery

was destroyed before taking up the battle against booze--most thought that it would do so, especially since its leader, Abraham Lincoln, was an ardent foe of the liquor traffic. After Lincoln's assassination, it soon became clear that the new leaders of the Republican Party were not about to do anything to offend the liquor interests. This refusal to act and the poor enforcement of the existing liquor control laws prompted temperance advocates in a number of states to form state Prohibition Parties in 1867. One of these was begun in Michigan under the leadership of Rev. John Russell. Russell, a Methodist minister, is regarded as the "Father of the Prohibition Party."

On September 1, 1869, a convention was held in Farwell Hall, Chicago, to discuss the wisdom of forming a national political party devoted to the principle of prohibition. Many who attended had been sent to defeat any such move. Yet, a substantial majority decided that a new party was needed to fight for the total abolition of liquor nationally. Many of these delegates had also been delegates to the meetings and conventions which led to the formation of the Republican Party only 14 years earlier. This gathering of more than five hundred delegates chose John Russell as the Prohibition Party's first National Chairman and Gideon T. Stewart its Secretary.

In 1872, the young Prohibition Party held its first Presidential nominating convention in Columbus, Ohio where James Black was named as the Presidential candidate with John Russell serving as the Vice-Presidential nominee. Black had been one of the earliest prohibition advocates, having founded a local temperance party in 1855 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The party was on the ballot in only six states and polled just 5,607, mostly from Ohio and Michigan.



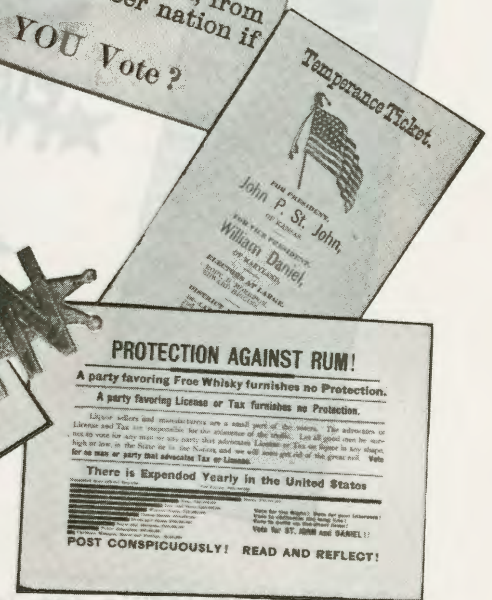
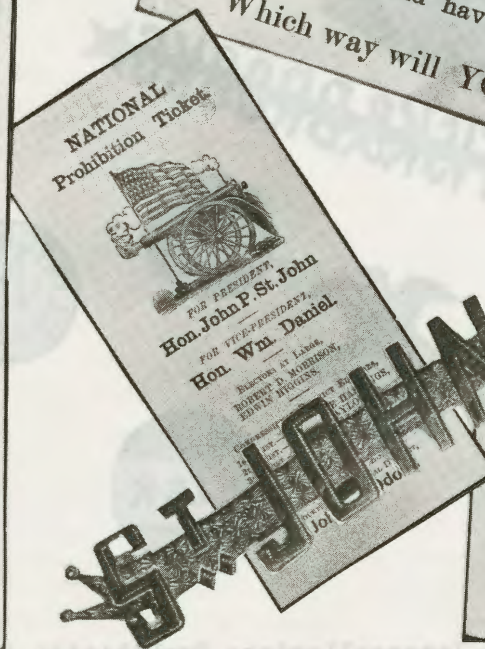
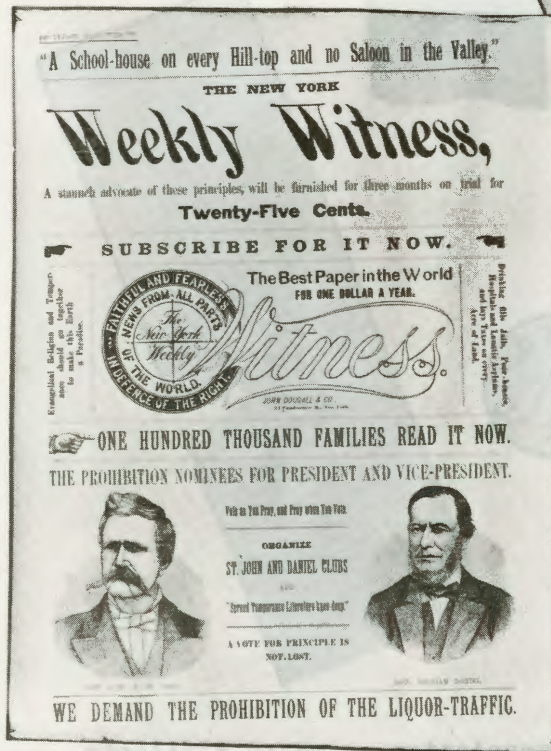
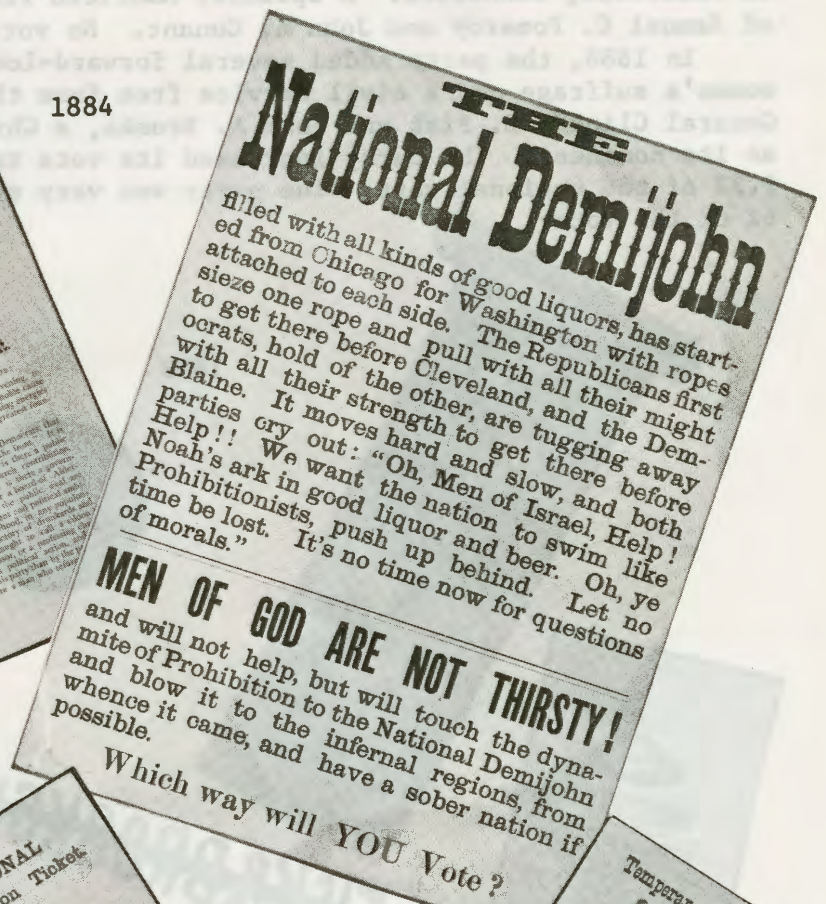
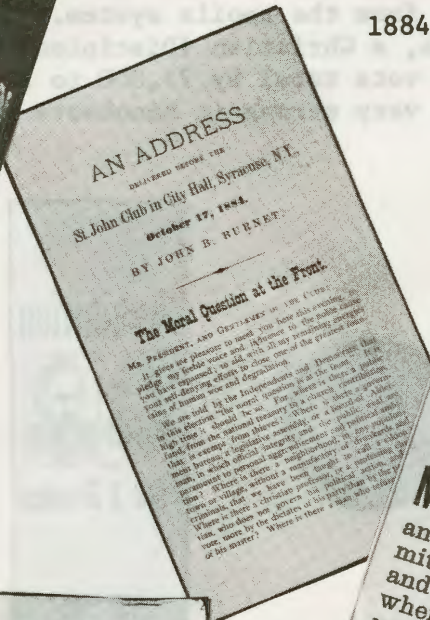
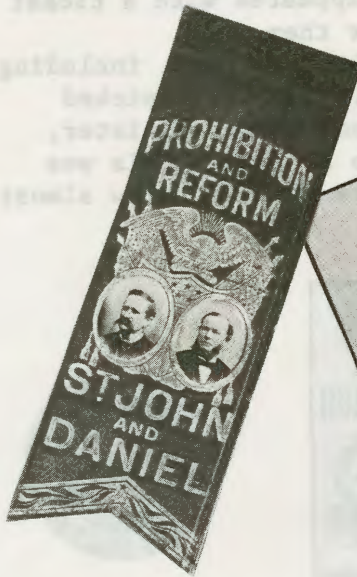
The party, in 1876, advocated international arbitration of international disputes and abolishment of polygamy in addition to prohibition. The party has often had internal arguments over whether it should have a single plank or multi-plank platform. Those favoring a single plank have been called the "narrow gaugers" and the multi-platform advocates, the "broad gaugers." The party has always been controlled by the "broad gaugers," those presenting a complete program. In 1876, the party chose General Green Clay Smith, a hero of the Mexican and Civil Wars and former Governor of Montana Territory, for President, and Gideon T. Stewart, an attorney and editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, for Vice President. During this election, the party's name was changed to "National Reform Prohibition Party." Though both candidates were well qualified, the ticket polled just 9,731 votes in 18 states.

In 1880, General Neal Dow, who had twice been elected Mayor of Portland, Maine and had served two terms in the state legislature, had been a life-long Republican but joined the Prohibition Party and became its standard bearer. He was the originator of the "Maine Law," the first state prohibition law in the United States, and his running mate was Henry Adams Thompson, the President of Otterbein University in Ohio. Age and illness prevented General Dow from conducting a vigorous campaign and on the eve of the election a Republican paper in Maine carried the story that Dow had withdrawn in favor of the Republican ticket. This undoubtedly hurt, especially in Maine, as the dry slate polled only 10,366 votes.

THE METHUSELAH OF THIRD PARTIES - THE PROHIBITIONISTS, continued.

The young party had shown little progress at the polls nationally in its first three national campaigns though a number of members were elected to local office in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and elsewhere. In 1881, an outstanding group of prohibition leaders, now convinced that neither major party would take a dry stand, organized the Home Protection Party. Leaders in this effort were Frances Willard of WCTU fame, Col. Edward Bain, and John B. Finch. In 1882, this new party merged with the Prohibition Party under the name "Prohibition Home Protection Party" with Gideon T. Stewart as its National Chairman.

1884



The 1884 campaign really established the Prohibition Party as a force to be reckoned with. John Pierce St. John, whose father had been an alcoholic and he grew up with a life-long hatred of liquor, had served as Governor of Kansas from 1878-1882. He was defeated for a third term in the Republican convention because of

his strong stand for prohibition. He then joined the Prohibition Party and was named its Presidential nominee in 1884. His running mate was William Daniel of Maryland. Daniel had served three terms in the state legislature and was a strong leader in political and church circles in Maryland. St. John campaigned widely, traveling some 25,000 miles and delivering thousands of speeches. 153,128 votes were recorded from thirty-four states for the St. John-Daniel ticket and the whirlwind campaign recruited many new professional men and ministers to the ranks of the dry party. One of these was General Clinton Bowen Fisk, Civil War Major-General and founder of Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. A splinter American Prohibition Party appeared with a ticket of Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant. No vote is recorded for them.

In 1888, the party added several forward-looking planks to its platform, including women's suffrage and a civil service free from the spoils system. The party picked General Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks, a Christian (Disciples) Church minister, as its nominees. The party increased its vote total by 75,000 to 250,122. This was 2.2% of the national vote. The party was very strong in Minnesota where it drew almost 6% of the vote.



In the late 1880's the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, a party affiliate, was organized. This group grew rapidly with chapters on nearly every college campus. By 1900 it ranked second to the YMCA as a student movement in American colleges and universities. Dr. D. Leigh Colvin was one of the leading figures in this youth movement and he played a key role in electoral success at the local level.

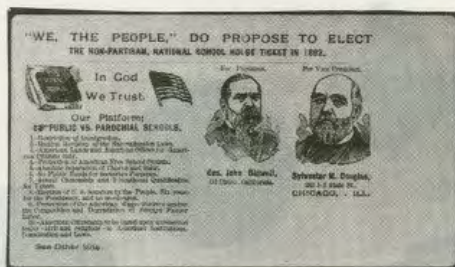
THE METHUSELAH OF THIRD PARTIES - THE PROHIBITIONISTS, continued.

General John Bidwell, commander of the Fifth Brigade from California during the Civil War, became the Prohibition Presidential nominee in 1892. His running mate was James Britton Cranfill, a Baptist minister, editor and former Democrat from Texas. General Bidwell was one of the earliest pioneers in California, an early advocate of the trans-continental railroad, and is honored in many history books for his role in settling the West. After many years as a wine-maker and the owner of extensive vineyards he dug up all his vines, gave the best wine to San Francisco hospitals, made vinegar out of the poorer quality and left the business forever. The Bidwell-Cranfill ticket received 271,101 votes (2.25%), an all-time high presidential vote and percentage for the Prohibition Party.

1892



(Editors note: The interesting jugate envelope pictured below, espouses the candidates of the National School House Party of 1892. Bidwell, the Prohibition Party presidential candidate was also their candidate, but the candidate for veep is not Cranfill but Douglas. Seems most probable that this was a Prohibition splinter group -- does anyone have any information on the National School House Party of 1892?)



The Gold vs Silver monetary standard controversy which loomed so large in the late 1890's culminated with the vigorous 1896 campaign of McKinley and Bryan. The gold and silver issue split families and even split the Prohibition Party with the Free Silver Prohibitionists splitting off to form the short lived 'National Party'. Their nominees were Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate. They pulled 13,969 votes, about one-tenth of those of the regular party nominees.

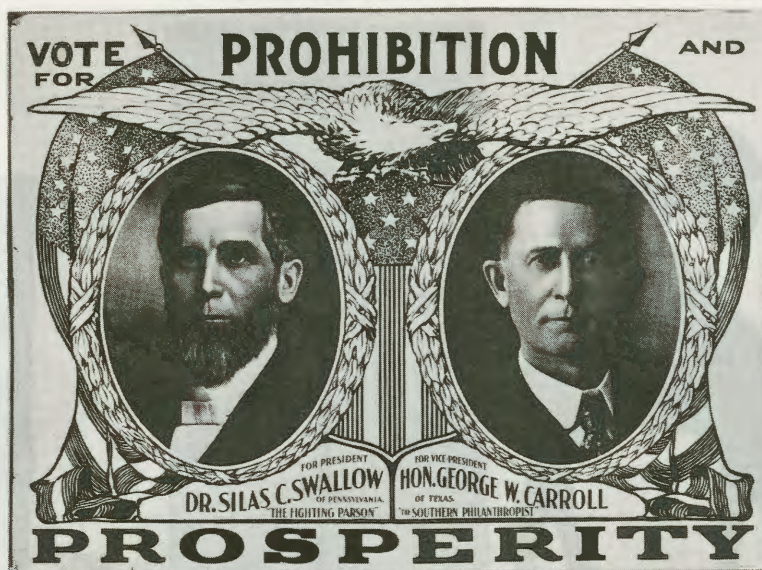
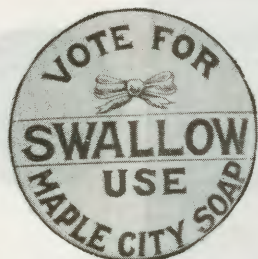
The 1896 regular party nominees were Joshua Levering of Maryland and Hale Johnson of Illinois. Levering was a businessman and one-time Vice President of the Southern Baptist Convention. Johnson was a Civil War Veteran who left the G.O.P. over the liquor question and is best known for his widely quoted declaration of political principle which included the statement, "The Saloon and Legalized Liquor Traffic may live, but not by my vote." Their vote fell to 132,009 primarily due to the split and because many prohibitionists liked Bryan's Chautauquan background.



A special train was used in 1900 to take the nominees, John C. Wooley and Henry Metcalf, to some 2,500 speaking engagements over a distance of 23,000 miles. Metcalf was a successful Rhode Island businessman while Wooley was known widely as a lawyer and orator. After serving as State's Attorney in Minneapolis he became a drunkard, or alcoholic as we say today--but reformed and became active in church and prohibition work. The campaign, which saw the national ticket receive 209,469 votes, was also marked by the election of Rev. Samuel F. Pearson as Sheriff of Cumberland (Portland) County, Maine on the Prohibition ticket.



Many Prohibitionists and advocates of prohibition were elected to local and state offices during the 1870-1920 period. As many as seven state legislators were elected in Minnesota at one time, Congressmen were elected from Minnesota and California and several Governors in Florida and other states. National Chairman Oliver Stewart, a young man in his thirties, was elected in wet Chicago as a state legislator.

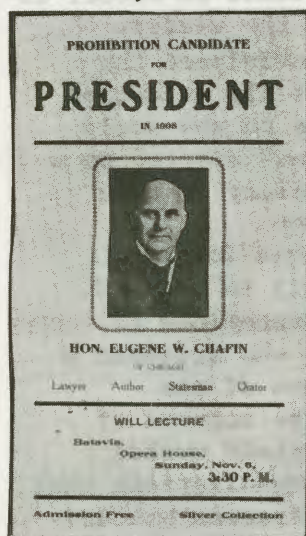


1904

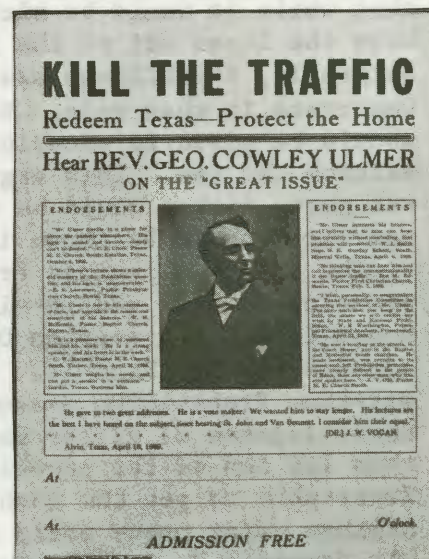


In 1904, Silas C. Swallow of Pennsylvania and George W. Carroll of Texas were named as the party's standardbearers. Swallow, "The Fighting Parson," was a Methodist minister who, in 1897, was nominated by the Prohibition Party for Treasurer of Pennsylvania and used the slogan "Thou Shalt Not Steal" to campaign vigorously against a corrupt political machine. He carried 11 counties polling 118,000 votes, and the following year in his race for the Pennsylvania Governorship he received 133,000 votes. Carroll was a prominent Texas businessman, philanthropist and Baptist layman, and this combination polled 259,163 votes. In 1908 the party again had platforms ahead of its time, advocating a graduated income tax, a guarantee on bank deposits, regulation of interstate commerce, uniform marriage and divorce laws, and abolition of child labor.

1908 nominees were Eugene W. Chafin, an ex-Republican lawyer from Illinois, and Aaron S. Watkins. They waged a vigorous campaign and distributed thousands of post cards bearing their pictures and the party's position on major issues. The 1908 ticket drew 252,704 votes.



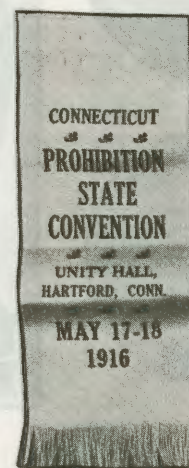
1908



The campaign of 1912 was a repeat for the Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron Watkins ticket. The three cornered race which included Teddy Roosevelt and the Progressives undoubtedly hurt the ticket and the vote fell to 209,744.



1912



1916

The Prohibition Party added several new planks in 1916 calling for freedom of the Philippines, old age pensions, federal grain elevators for surpluses, a single term for the President, and public ownership of utilities. The nominee for President was J. Frank Hanly, a noted lawyer, editor, and lecturer, having served in the House of Representatives and as Governor of Indiana. His running mate was Ira Landrith, former moderator of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The vote was 221,329 in forty-four states, an all-time high in ballot positions. This vote does not truly reflect the support of prohibition at the local level, for thousands of local communities and 23 states had banned the sale of liquor.

It may seem odd to the average observer that the Prohibition presidential vote was not growing along with Prohibition sentiment and when so many Prohibitionists were being elected at the local level. One reason was that as election day approached the pressure became tremendous on people to choose the "lesser of two evils." It was said that while it would be nice to vote for a dry for the Presidency, it would be better to have the least wet of the major candidates win than an all-out wet as the victor. Naturally, Republicans saw their man as the least wet, while others envisioned the Democrats in that role. Secondly, many dry voters were persuaded that all attention should be given to securing a Prohibitory law while paying little heed to who would enforce the law. This argument also included the idea that a "good man" elected on a wet party ticket would be dependable once actually in office. The fallacy of this approach was to be shown in the brief life-span of National Prohibition.

The Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association was largely responsible for the election in 1914 and re-election in 1916 and 1918 of Charles F. Randall to the U.S. House from a Los Angeles District. Many students spent their summer vacations to canvass for Mr. Randall. It was this lone Prohibitionist in Congress who attached a war-time Prohibition measure as a rider to an agricultural bill because of the unwillingness of either major party to bring the matter to a vote. The success of this law led to the adoption of the 18th Amendment. While Prohibitionists worked feverishly to get the 18th Amendment enacted, they warned other dry organizations that neither major party would enforce the law. They echoed the words of Frances Willard who demanded "a Prohibition law and a Prohibitionist as its enforcer." The great

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Submitted by the Legislature to the People of New York State.

SECTION 1. No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors, whether brewed, fermented, or distilled. The Legislature shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of this article, and shall provide suitable penalties for its violation.

THE HOME AGAINST THE SALOON.

WHICH WAY WILL YOU VOTE?

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT
(note the preponderance of pro-items)

PROHIBITION MASCOT



The Original
WATER WAGON

Can scent water farther than any other quadruped. Can travel faster than the Elephant or Donkey. Always has a hump on itself.

1920

majority of dry voters believed, however, that once in the Constitution, Prohibition would stand forever and be well enforced, but the party felt it necessary to field a 1920 ticket. It was suggested that three-time Democratic nominee William Jennings Bryan be picked for President, but nothing came of it. They picked the 1908 and 1912 Vice Presidential candidate, Aaron S. Watkins, for President with D. Leigh Colvin for Vice President. Dr. Colvin had travelled widely in Europe to promote prohibition among college students. He became, in 1926, the author of the most complete history of the Prohibition Party ever written. Dr. Colvin's wife, Mamie, later became a President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). Ella Boole, another National WCTU President, polled 159,477 votes for U.S. Senator in New York while the Watkins-Colvin ticket gained 195,923 votes nationally in 25 states, with 42,612 votes coming from Pennsylvania, an all-time high in any state.

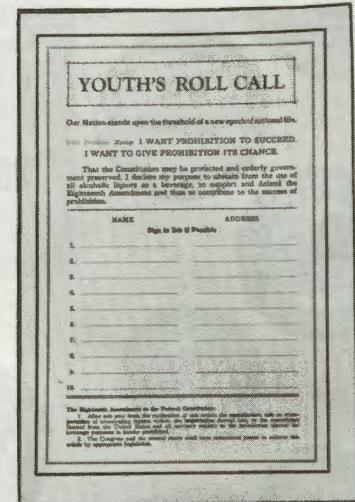
In 1924, Missouri banker Herman P. Faris and A. P. Gouttrey were nominated, but Gouttrey declined and Miss Marie C. Brehm, a leading parliamentarian, WCTU leader and Suffragette, was named to carry the party's V.P. banner. Miss Brehm was the first woman named for either the Presidency or Vice Presidency by a regular national political party in American History. Appearing on only seventeen state ballots, they received only 56,292 votes, as many party supporters drifted back to the GOP and Democratic Parties, feeling that since the 18th Amendment had established national Prohibition the job was done.



1924



1928



The 1928 Convention was marked by division between those who wished to endorse Republican Herbert Hoover and those who insisted that a Prohibition ticket was needed to keep the party alive. The majority finally agreed to field the ticket of Wm. F. Varney of New York and James A. Edgerton of Virginia. Edgerton was later to serve as enforcement agent for the 18th Amendment in New Jersey. Varney was an insurance agent who led the successful fight to field a Prohibition ticket and had earlier helped to elect a number of party candidates in New York and New Jersey, being previously defeated for Mayor of Rockville Centre, New York. The California state organization threw its 14,394 votes to Hoover and the national ticket was credited with just 20,106 votes in eight states. Yet, without this campaign, it is safe to say that the party would have died.

In 1932 former Georgia Democrat Congressman Wm. D. Upshaw received the Presidential nod while Frank S. Regan, one-time Prohibition state legislator in Illinois, obtained the second place slot on the ticket. Upshaw and Regan pointed out the failure of the GOP to enforce national Prohibition and the refusal of big-city machines to do anything about the organized crime and bootlegging of that era. They boosted the party's vote back up to 81,872 votes.



WIDE WORLD
WILLIAM D. UPSHAW

1932

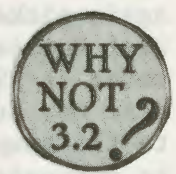
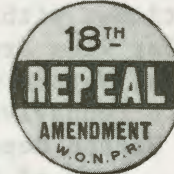
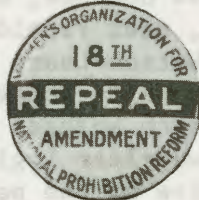


ACME
FRANK S. REGAN

For President—William D. Upshaw, 66, of Georgia, long a Democratic member of Congress, now leader of the Prohibition party. Triumphant over a spinal injury in youth which kept him in bed for seven years, he earned his way through Mercer University by writing inspirational letters and books. **For Vice-President**—Frank S. Regan, 70, of Illinois, lawyer, lecturer, author, Illinois assemblyman, tax expert, and a life-long fighter of liquor power in government.



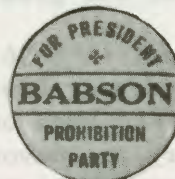
REPEAL OF THE 18th (PROHIBITION) AMENDMENT BUTTONS.
(note the preponderance of repeal items)



In 1933 the 18th Amendment (Prohibition) was repealed and a weak and uncertain party was nursed back to a measure of health by National Chairman Edward E. Blake. Blake, a logical and consistent advocate of a political party of principle, began publication of "The National Prohibitionist" later renamed "The National Statesman." Through his leadership local organizations were begun in many states and a strong precinct level type structure was erected in Chicago. During the difficult period of the 30's he, more than anyone, kept the party going. Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, a Free Methodist minister and attorney and the 1920 Vice Presidential nominee, was picked to run for President in 1936. The Vice Presidential nomination was tended to World War I Congressional Medal of Honor hero Alvin York, who declined and was replaced by Claude A. Watson of California. Operating on a tiny budget with most drys downcast over the repeal of Prohibition, the ticket pulled only 37,677 votes in 26 states.



1940



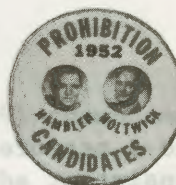
Roger W. Babson of Massachusetts, famed statistician, founder of Babson Institute and one of the few economists to accurately predict the depression of the 20's and 30's, joined the Prohibition Party in the 1937-38 period. He coined the phrase "New Prohibition Party" to avoid blame for the endorsement failures of the major parties and appealed to other active church members to join him in giving their allegiance to the Prohibition Party. His candidacy for President in 1940, accompanied by running mate Edgar V. Moorman of Illinois, received more than usual editorial coverage. Yet, most dry voters still failed to rally to the ranks and the vote of 59,492 was disappointing to those who felt Babson's name would do more for the cause.

By 1944 the country was occupied by World War II. Still, with fewer people voting than in 1940, the Prohibition total was increasing. The 1944 ticket was Dr. Claude A. Watson for President and Andrew Johnson accepting the Vice Presidential nomination after F. C. Carrier had declined. Dr. Watson, a pilot, flew to many of his campaign appearances, often serving as his own pilot. He created a stir by accusing President Roosevelt of refusing to allow him to get the priority needed to get seating on commercial airlines. Watson's question "Is Roosevelt afraid of me?" so needled FDR that he told his aides to "give that man whatever he wants." The Prohibition Party reached the zenith of its rebirth in 1948. The 1944 nominee, Claude A. Watson, was again picked to head the ticket with Dale H. Learn, past President of the Pennsylvania Real Estate Association, for Vice President. The Watson-Learn ticket drew 103,900 votes in 1948. In 1948 Mrs. Watson was sent to the White House to measure drapes in case her husband made it to Pennsylvania Avenue. Such methods brought great publicity to the campaigns, but Dr. Watson depended on his own clear logic and speaking abilities to persuade his listeners. Many of those most active in the party today were enlisted during the two Watson campaigns. Local candidates were elected in Kansas and Indiana and the party seemed well on its way to becoming a political force once again. The Republican and Democratic parties, especially after the 1948 election which featured two strong third-party movements led by J. Strom Thurmond and Henry A. Wallace, intensified their efforts to kill third-party efforts by increasingly restrictive ballot laws. Party leaders believe that the momentum developed in the 1944 and 1948 elections would have gathered with each succeeding election but for such election laws.



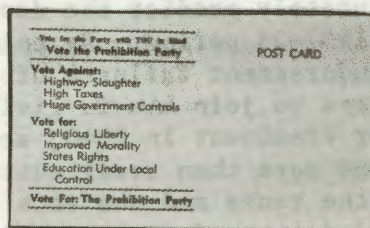
1948

1952



In 1951 the cowboy singer Stuart Hamblen, converted in a Billy Graham meeting, sang his famous "It Is No Secret" song for delegates at the Indianapolis Prohibition Convention and was given the 1952 Presidential nomination. His running mate was to be Dr. Enoch A. Holtwick, Head of the Department of Government and History at Greenville (Ill.) College. Dr. Holtwick was a leader in the campaign which elected Congressman Randall and a life-long Prohibitionist. Stuart Hamblen attracted crowds of thousands but with no background in politics and a limited knowledge of Prohibition philosophy, he was unable to turn personal popularity into votes at the polls. His vote of 78,818 in the Eisenhower landslide year was greatly overshadowed by large votes for local and state Prohibition nominees.

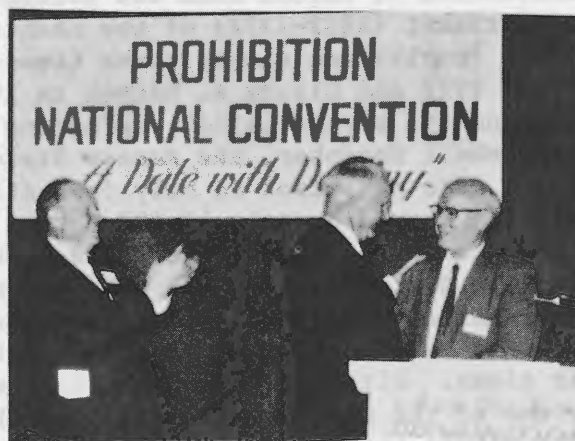
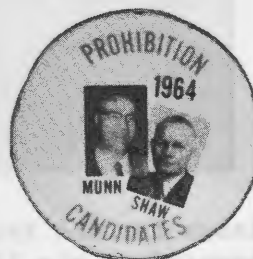
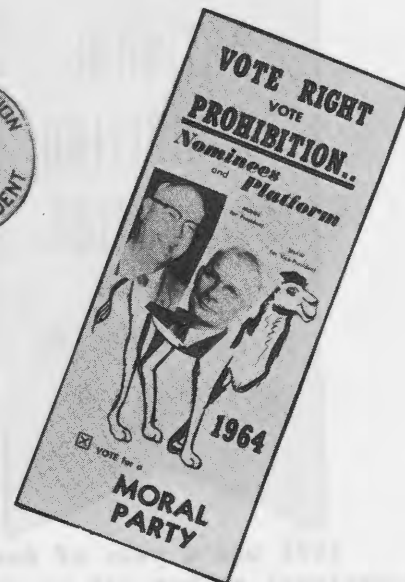
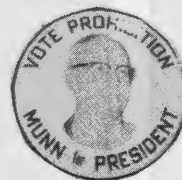
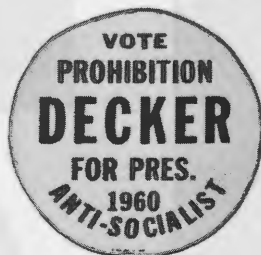
Dr. Holtwick was called upon in 1956 to head the ticket along with Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge, who declined, and Attorney Edwin M. Cooper of California was chosen. Dr. Holtwick's doctoral thesis had been on the role of third parties in American politics and much of his campaign oratory was devoted to strengthening party workers' resolve and persuading drys that they had something to gain by becoming Prohibitionists. The Holtwick-Cooper ticket received 41,937 votes in ten states.



1956

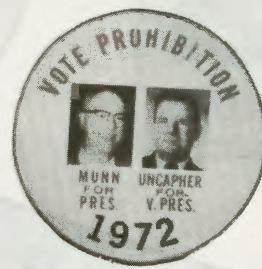
THE METHUSELAH OF THIRD PARTIES - THE PROHIBITIONISTS, continued.

The 1960 Prohibition ticket was led by Dr. R. L. Decker, Baptist minister from Kansas City, Missouri, while Prof. E. Harold Munn, Sr. of Hillsdale College in Michigan occupied the number two post. Dr. Decker was a past President and Executive Secretary of the National Association of Evangelicals. During the campaign he and National Chairman Earl F. Dodge traveled widely from California to New England. One of the young people attracted to the party that year was Roger C. Storms, author of "Partisan Prophets," the first authentic Prohibition Party history since Dr. Colvin's "History of Prohibition" published in 1926. The religious issue of whether John F. Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, should be elected dominated the thinking of most dry voters. Only a strong campaign gained the 46,239 total, of which almost half, 21,706, were from California.



In 1964 E. Harold Munn, the 1960 candidate for Vice President, was picked to be the Prohibition nominee for President with Mark R. Shaw, Methodist minister of Massachusetts, as his running mate. The Munn-Shaw ticket drew 23,267 votes in eleven states.

In 1968 E. Harold Munn was again picked to run for President with Rev. Rolland E. Fisher of Topeka, Kansas for Vice President. A broad twenty-eight plank platform was put forward for the voters. Votes totalling 14,519 for the Munn-Fisher ticket were recorded in twelve states.



APIC KEYNOTER - Page 18 - SUMMER 1973



Thanks to the members of the APIC Projects Committee for completing the questionnaire giving their thoughts on project ideas and priorities. These were summarized and presented to the APIC Executive Board meeting in Meriden. It was decided that:

1. As many projects as possible be included as a part of the yearly dues, but that certain projects due to size and scope must, of necessity, be sold to the membership and should be offered to libraries and to the public.
2. The photos of all Candidates projects be given high priority.
3. The APIC should reissue all the Brummagem, (the details and photos of the various fakes which have plagued us over the years) as most new collectors are only familiar with the 1972 offerings.
4. That the 1920 Cox project be completed and sent as part of the 1973 dues.
5. That Project 72, which was to picture the 'official' and 'unofficial', should not be undertaken, as many items thought to be issued and used at a headquarters were really a private or unofficial issue. We would therefore, be misleading many collectors by incorrect labelling. (It must be each collectors decision, from what he knows of the button and the person offering the button, if it meets his collecting standards.)
6. That the APIC should encourage our various Chapters to complete a project and concentrate on the campaigns from 1896, as Dr. Edmund Sullivan, curator of the DeWitt Collector has future plans to enlarge the 'Century of Campaign Buttons' book and include the 1892 Campaign.
7. That project guidelines be drawn up and Chapters encouraged to procede with a project.

U. I. 'Chick' Harris, Projects Committee Chairman

EDITORIALIZING *with 'Chick'*

Thanks to David L. Castaldi #1183, for this additional information on the McGovern-Eagleton buttons.

"I visited the Green Duck plant in Hernando, Mississippi last August and ran into Jack Gutman, Green Duck's President, who just happened to be on a business trip from his Chicago office. He gave me a tour of the plant and told me about their McGovern-Eagleton buttons. He said, as you indicated, that they had made a run of the 1 1/2" blue & white buttons prior to the withdrawal in the amount of 50,000. And showed a copy of the letter received from Eagleton thanking him for sending 500 of these buttons. THEY DID RERUN THE BUTTON; in fact, they were rerunning it while I was there. I don't know the quantity of the rerun but I have several of the rerun buttons and they contain in addition to Green Ducks union bug with 90 the inscription: "8-8-72 C". So the reruns are clearly separable from the originals. Green Duck also ran a commorative jugate, as indicated in the attached letter. It was a limited edition of 7500 and was sold for \$3.00 each in a little plastic box. The curl bears the inscription: "Green Duck Commerative Jugate 7-28-72."

McGovern-Eagleton lead pencils with the donkey head and names were produced before the withdrawal but we have no knowledge if there has been a reissue -- they have not flooded the country so possibly only legitimate ones were produced.

McGovern-Eagleton pocket knives in the regular size, and a small size with metal rim are said to have been made prior to his withdrawal but recently have heard that they are still in production. A letter was written in reference to a hobby publication ad offering quantities, asking for information as to authenticity etc. but no reply was received.

McGovern-Eagleton balloons in a variety of colors were also produced and is probably the type of item that would not be reproduced. Do any of you have additional information on authentic McGovern-Eagleton items about which we have not previously written?

APICommentary • by Don Coney • 66 Golf Street • Newington, Conn. 06111

Reports and clippings are still coming in concerning election time displays put on by APIC'ers. The educational value of these exhibits is unquestioned; the publicity good for both the member and the organization. So if you had a display, gave a talk or received editorial mention, let your fellow members hear about it as we're all interested.

Cheers and congratulations to Bessie Finchum (#154) on the two column illustrated story covering her collection which ran in the Atlanta Journal. Bessie also reports receiving a complete press kit covering LBJ's funeral as well as a personal note from Mrs. Johnson thanking her for a letter of condolence.

Thanks to Jim Kotche (#1151) for his news on having two exhibits and for sending a splendid illustrated write-up. Jim has also exploded a myth: It has universally been thought that Harry Truman never put a dot after the "S" in his middle initial. Jim has an authentic autograph which reads "Harry S. Truman" loud and clear.

Sorry to hear that Bill Singer (#388) is on the sick list. If you'd like to send a card to Bill, his address is New England Medical Center, 171 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02111 c/o Rehabilitative Institute.

The Chicago Daily News ran a fine piece enhanced by a full color picture of Robert Ruppert (#269) showing, among other items, some of the famed Ruppert Landons... The Presidential Museum in Odessa, Texas highlighted the collection of Jim Hartman (#2403) during the month of March...A full page in Sonoman, published by the California State College at Sonoma, was devoted to the collection of Fred H. Jorgensen (#2082). Nice pictures, Fred.

Gene McGreevy (#137) writes that his cousin, Dr. William McCauley, a surgeon from Chicago, was the one who removed the bullet from Teddy Roosevelt when he was shot in Milwaukee in 1912. Too bad the doctor wasn't an APIC'er -- what a souvenir he'd have had!

Mike Treinen (#2616) and part of his collection was featured prominently in the Dyersville (Iowa) Commercial...a lengthy article with an impressive picture told the folks in the Buffalo area about the hobby of Mark Evans (#995). Good plug for APIC, Mark...New York's Grand Central Coin Convention was addressed by George D. Hatie (#1251), a member of ANA's Board of Directors, who augmented his talk with slides...The Washington Post gave good illustrated coverage of a recent mid-Atlantic Chapter APIC meeting.

Mitch Harper (#1283), who worked for the successful candidate in the Indiana gubernatorial campaign, reports that the Governor sent a Christmas card with a most unusual pin: the front flap read "A wish for the season regarding the greatest campaign of all" and when it was lifted there was a pin reading "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Amen.

Mr. Frank Constanzo of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania has volunteered to take on the laborious but enlightening task of categorizing our membership by occupation. This breakdown should prove most interesting and will appear in the next Secretary's Corner.

Mrs. Margo Russell, #285, the Editor of Coin World has once again given the APIC and their efforts with the Hobby Protection Bill fine editorial coverage. Also, a story about President Krug and Bob Fratkin's efforts to get Political Americana included in the bill . . . not only did we get included, but we received first mention. A great job. Now we need your support - write your Senator.

Hats off to the great group of APIC'ers attending the Connecticut Regional Meeting in Meriden for their fine gesture -- the purchase of the unique Andrew Johnson caricature for the DeWitt-Hartford collection -- this unusual item has found a great home.

It does bear repeating -- don't forget to write the two Senators from your state, asking for their support of the Hobby Protection Act, bill number HP 5777. This is your opportunity to help your hobby and especially help the newer collectors from getting taken on fakes, reissues, etc., which we call "Brummagem," a showy but inferior and worthless thing. Be sure not to include Brummagems in your collection!

Keep the news coming .

ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS

By Webster Haven, #131 324 Monticello Drive N.; Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

In answering a question about Edward P. Taylor, in the last column, reference was made, in error, to page 4 of the Spring 1971 issue of the Keynoter. The information on this subject will be found on page 15 of the Winter 1970-71 issue, together with page 15 of the Summer 1971 issue.

In answer to a question in the Autumn-Winter 1972 issue of this column, George L. Osborn (#2772) contributed the following information: "The pin with the long billed bird feeding the baby birds is a Brown Pelican, State bird of Louisiana, and they appear on the Great Seal of Louisiana. The adult bird stands over the nest, protecting the young. The N.O. (New Orleans) Progressive Union was founded between 1890 and 1900 and was the fore-runner of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and so this was not a political item, although interesting."

- Q. I have a flasher, made by Vari-vue in 1956. One view is a picture of Adlai Stevenson and the phrase, "Vote Straight Democratic." The other view is a picture labeled "Williams" and with "Make it Emphatic" above. Since Williams was not Stevenson's running mate, could you please tell me who he was.
- A. The picture is that of Gerhard "Soapy" Mennen Williams. Ed Puls volunteered the information that "he was the Democratic Governor of Michigan from 1949-60. The Republicans have been in office since that time, with John B. Swainson 1961-62, George Romney 1963-65 and William G. Milliken who is serving a 6 year term."
- Q. What is the greatest number of past and present Presidents that have ever been together at any one occasion.
- A. There have been many occasions, such as conventions, inaugurations, funerals, etc., when a number of present and past Chief Executives have come together, but I cannot tell you where or when the most were present. I have a picture that shows President Kennedy, Past Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, and future President Johnson, together with their wives, at the funeral of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, N. Y. If anyone can recall more at one event, please let me know.
- Q. I have a button about the size of a dime, made by Bastian Bros. Co. of Rochester, N. Y. The top is red, the bottom blue, and the center is white and has the name "Dewey" and under that "Herbert." Can you tell me anything about it.
- A. Lynn Griffith has furnished the following information: "Tommy Herbert ran against Frank Lausche in 1946 for Governor of Ohio and defeated him and commenced his term in 1947. It was the only defeat Frank Lausche suffered in six terms as Governor. Herbert ran again in 1948, against Frank J. Lausche, at which time Lausche prevailed and resumed his position as Governor of Ohio. Lausche was a near institution and it was amazing that Herbert prevailed in 1946. Herbert later went on to serve as a Justice of Ohio Supreme Court, along with my father, and he finally retired from public office in 1963."
- Q. Where and when did President Warren G. Harding coin the word "normalcy."
- A. Harding first used the term "normalcy" in a talk at the annual dinner of the Home Market Club in Boston in May 1920. However, I quote a footnote from "The Shadow of Blooming Grove" by Francis Russell: "Harding did not coin 'normalcy' although he did bring it into common use. It first appeared in 1857 in Davies and Peck's 'Mathematical Dictionary.' Indeed reporters claim that Harding did not even revive the word, that in his script he had written 'not nostrums but normality.' In reading the speech he mispronounced this as 'normalty,' to the concealed amusement of reporters, who were later kind enough to change the gaffe to 'normalcy' in their copy."

THE O'HARA PORCELAINS

by Donald V. Slayter, #329

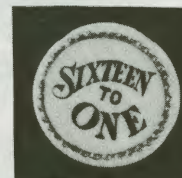
The O'Hara porcelain stud back buttons pictured on the next page is the most complete collection of O'Hara's known and is the result of twenty years of collecting. These buttons were made in Waltham, Massachusetts by the former O'Hara Waltham Dial Company. The company was organized in the late 1880's chiefly to produce the beautiful porcelain watch and clock dials needed by the New England manufacturers for the 'Victorian' market.

In 1892 the Cleveland and Stevenson pictured were produced, and in 1896 O'Hara joined the campaign's button craze with their subtle pastels, with gold and silver detail. These are great additions to any collection of Political Americana, and no great quantity has been found as these were never mass produced. Note the greater variety of Republican items, especially the Gold Bugs.

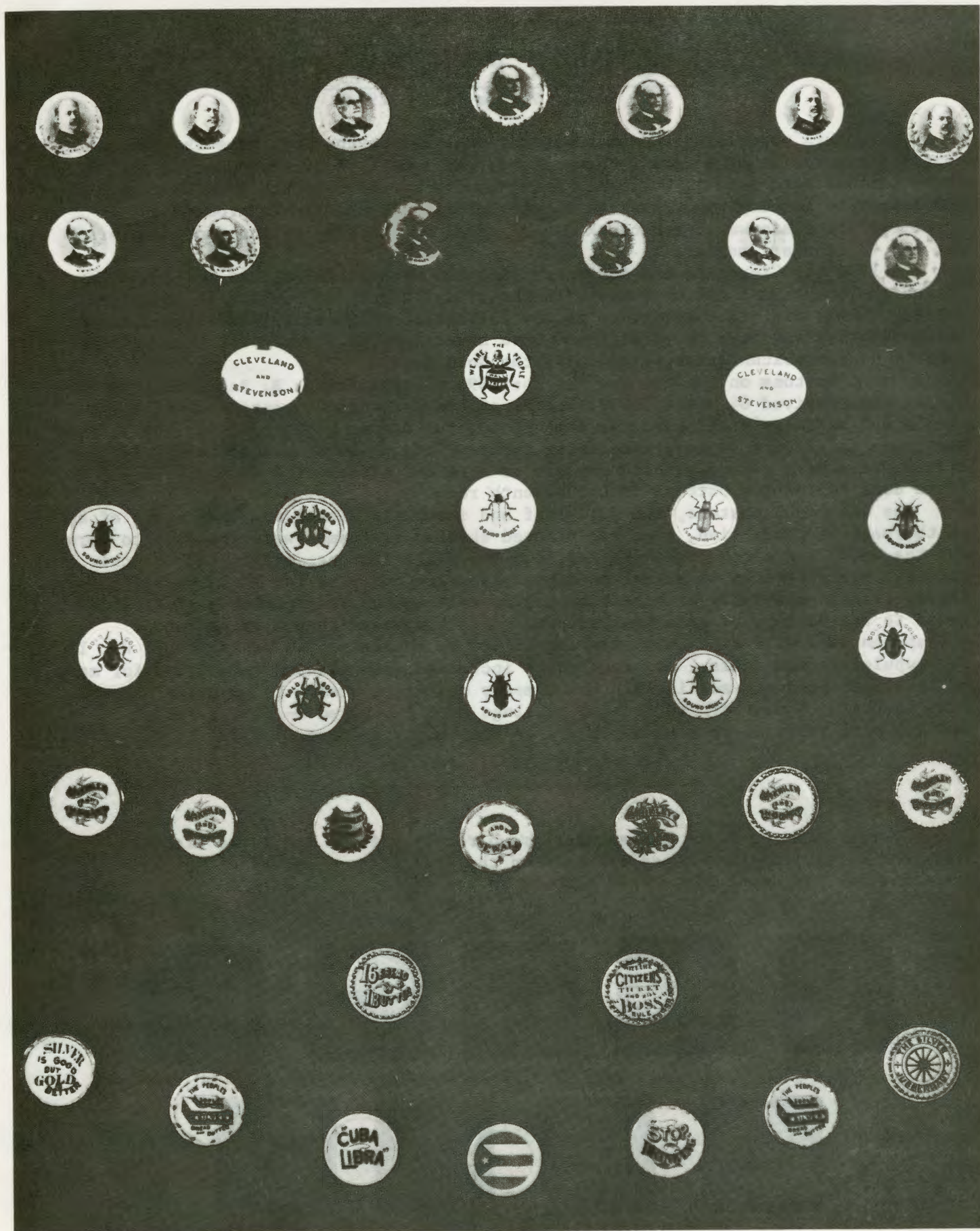
Four buttons on the top row are for 1896 hopeful Thomas B. Reed, Senator of Maine, who received 84 votes for President at the National Convention. While the Reed's and McKinley's all have the same photo, the border designs vary. The buttons were made in various styles, some being rather flat, while others are slightly convex, some have raised, smooth borders or a raised series of dots for borders (note dots on the two buttons in the seventh row).

The beautiful pastels, the gold leaf and intricate detail are lost works of art. At the peak of production, some two hundred skilled craftsmen were employed to turn out the watch and clock dials (faces), and the dials for gas, water, and electric meters. Dress buttons of enamel on copper, jewelry and pins for World Fairs, advertising items, especially bicycle buttons, as well as ash trays, beer steins, all added to the variety of beautiful output. Over the years they also produced transparent enamel for Chatham sterling silver watch cases, and during World War I, the popular radium dials. As labor costs increased, substitutes were found for many of the items produced and in 1958 the company was liquidated. As so often happens, many beautiful inventory samples and catalogs were destroyed -- just a few of the buttons were retained by a widow of one of the owners and are included in the photo.

(The O'Haras pictured below are another group recently found and these are all different variations than those pictured on the next page -- do any of you have varieties not pictured, if so send a photo to the Editor.



O'HARA PORCELAIN BUTTONS, (shown less than actual size)



APIC CHAPTER NEWS

With the new Chapters and the great chapter activity, the need for a chapter coordinator is apparent and our President has asked me, as KEYNOTER editor, to appoint a volunteer to this important post. The duties would be the keeping of an up-to-date list of scheduled meetings through mailings from the various chapter corresponding secretaries. This plus an occasional phone call to help select a non-conflicting date for a regional type meeting, plus the preparation of the APIC CHAPTER NEWS for each KEYNOTER, round out the duties. May we have a volunteer--write the KEYNOTER editor if you can accept this important assignment. (Chapter Secretaries please put the KEYNOTER editor on your mailing list until the new chapter coordinator has been named. Thanks.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

JUNE 7 (7pm) Metropolitan N. Y. Chapter-Commodore Hotel-42nd & Lexington.
15-16 (7 Pm./AmPm) REGIONAL-O'Hare Inn, DesPlaines, Ill. (Sponsored by Greater Chicago Chap)
22-23 (Eve/AmPm) REGIONAL-Holiday Inn, Fremont, Ohio (Sponsored by Ohio & Michigan Chaps)
23 (AmPm) Meeting Sheraton Motor Inn, Bordentown, N.J. (Sponsored by Mid-Atlantic Chap)
JULY 20-21 (Eve/AmPm) REGIONAL-Parkway House Motel near St. Louis airport (Gateway-to-West Chap)
AUG. 18-19 (AmPm/AmPm) REGIONAL-Lancaster Hilton, Lancaster, Pa.
SEP. 7 (8pm) - Gateway-to-West - Bohemian Sav. & Ln. - Morganford @ Gravois, St. Louis, Mo.
OCT. 4 (7pm) - Metro. N.Y. Chapter - Commodore Hotel - 42nd & Lexington.
7 (aft.) - Wisconsin Chapter-Milwaukee, Wisc., 1pm, Sunday afternoon.

CHICAGO'S REGIONAL MEETING - JUNE 15 & 16, 1973

The Greater Chicago Chapter will sponsor their biannual Regional Meeting on Friday, June 15th and Saturday, June 16th at the convenient O'Hare Inn (not the O'Hareport Inn where their great 1971 meeting was held). Activities will begin Friday at 7PM and conclude Saturday afternoon, at 4. Plan now to attend.

Dave Castaldi, Chapter Secretary

FREMONT, OHIO REGIONAL - JUNE 22 & 23, 1973

A Regional Meeting will be held on June 22, and 23 at the Holiday Inn, 3442 Port Clinton Rd., Fremont, Ohio. This regional is sponsored jointly by the Michigan and Ohio Chapters of the APIC and will open Friday eve with a 6:30 bourse. Saturday activities begin at 8:30 with a bourse, a tour of President Hayes' home, a noon luncheon, plus more trading and selling. This should be another fine event and all APICers are invited.

Jerry D. Roe, Secretary Michigan Chapter

ST. LOUIS REGIONAL MEETING, JULY 20 & 21, 1973.

The St. Louis, Missouri Regional Meeting will be held on July 20 and 21 at the Parkway House Motel on Lindberg Boulevard, south of I-70, and near St. Louis Lambert International Airport. Activities will begin Friday evening at 6:00 C.D.S.T. with a bourse; Saturday activity begins at 10:00 with bourse, an auction, and a special guest, Charles Ashman, the author of the Kissinger book, 'The Super Kraut.' All are invited to this, our first Regional -- for additional information - contact Bob Levine, 7428 Wellington Way, Clayton, Missouri 63105.

(Editor's note -- St. Louis has many great family vacation activities - the Gateway Arch, world famous zoo, Six Flags Over Mid-America, St. Louis Cardinals, Municipal Opera, etc. It would be great to have you join us.)

REGIONAL - LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA - AUGUST 18 & 19, 1973

A Regional Meeting in Lancaster, Pennsylvania at the Lancaster-Hilton for Saturday and Sunday, August 18 & 19, 1973 looks like another great gathering! It will begin with a bourse from 9:30 to 5:00, to be followed by a Saturday evening banquet and a 9:30 to 3:00 bourse on Sunday. Lancaster is in the heart of the "Dutch" and antique country and a great vacation area -- for further details write Robert M. Coup, 628 North Duke, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17602.

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK CHAPTER TO MEET, JUNE 7, 1973

The Metro N.Y. Chapter will meet at the Commodore Hotel, 42nd & Lexington on Thursday eve, June 7, 1973. The April 5th meeting was attended by some 70 enthusiastic collectors who enjoyed the fascinating story by Dr. Moses of the 'Illnesses of the Presidents'. There will be no summer meeting, with the next one scheduled for Thursday, October 4th.

CONNECTICUT REGIONAL A BIG SUCCESS

The annual Spring Regional at the Holiday Inn of Meriden on May 4 and 5 was another great success -- the largest attendance ever. Members and guests enjoyed the bourse, auction, the banquet which featured a buffet and the outstanding DeWitt film, THE FACE OF LINCOLN. A large group of selected Lincoln items from the DeWitt Collection was on display and a high light of the meeting.

MID ATLANTIC APIC CHAPTER - JUNE 23, 1973

The newly affiliated Mid Atlantic Chapter will meet June 23, 1973 at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Bordentown, N. J. just off exit 7 of the New Jersey Turnpike. Gary Lundquist, Ed Stahl and Mrs. Bob Coup are the Chapter officers and this active group who holds five yearly meetings invites you to attend -- it is great to have this very active Mid- Atlantic Chapter which has met regularly at Bordentown in the APIC fold -- we welcome you.

GATEWAY-TO-THE WEST CHAPTER

The Gateway-to-the West Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri) held their quarterly meeting on Friday evening, May 6, at their new and larger location, the Bohemian Savings & Loan Building on Morganford at Gravois and Delor. A lively sell and swap session plus final plans for the July Regional Meeting filled the evening.

APIC AUCTION (MAIL BID SALE)

Thanks to Jon D. Curtis, #1438, for handling the APIC Auction. The list of auction items while not large is an impressive variety -- by bidding on the items you wish to add to your collection and can afford, you will be doing your part to make it a success. The rules as stated will be strictly adhered to, please do not ask for an exception. Bidders in any auction can expect the stated rules to apply to all, but it seems some collectors are not being fair with fellow collectors by asking auctioneers for special favors. Auctioneers have an obligation to abide by the rules they have set and it will make their job easier when all abide by the rules. The APIC and all auctioneers thank you.

(brum'-a-jem) noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

These are actual size photos of the U. S. Borax set of 1972 reproductions. All are identified with the word REPRODUCTION on the curl at 6 o'clock (bottom, see the Benj. Harrison button). The buttons marked with an F are fantasy buttons, as no such item is known to have been made. (Pin back buttons were not known until 1896). Buttons marked with a dot are not known to have been issued except in celluloid, with a little study, the novice should not be fooled by this set.



BRUMMAGEM, (brum'-a-jem) noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

These celluloid 7/8" buttons are pictured actual size and were 1972 reproductions of The Liberty Mint and advertised in Family Circle, many Sunday supplements etc. by Cracker-barrel and others. They have "©1972 The Liberty Mint" on the curl, but it is not visible on many buttons due to the position of the printing. On others like the black Hoover-Curtis jugate it is impossible to read the identification -- watch this deceptive set. Some of the buttons, appear foxed, as were the originals from which they were reproduced. The Davis although a black button has a white curl and is very poorly executed.



1896 1900



W. McKINLEY (R)
W. J. BRYAN (D)

W. McKINLEY (R)
W. J. BRYAN (D)

1904

1908

1916



T. ROOSEVELT (R)
A. B. PARKER (D)

W. H. TAFT (R)
W. J. BRYAN (D)

W. WILSON (D)
C. E. HUGHES (R)

1912

1924



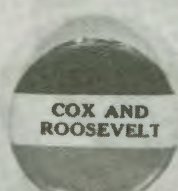
W. WILSON (D)
T. ROOSEVELT (P)
W. H. TAFT (R)

C. COOLIDGE (R)
J. W. DAVIS (D)
R. M. LaFOLLETTE (P)

1920

1928

1932



W. G. HARDING (R)
J. M. COX (D)

H. C. HOOVER (R)
A. E. SMITH (D)

F. D. ROOSEVELT (D)
H. C. HOOVER (R)

BRUMMAGEM, (brum'-a-jem) noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

These celluloid 7/8" buttons are pictured actual size and were 1972 reproductions of The Liberty Mint and advertised in Family Circle, many Sunday supplements etc. by Cracker-barrel and others. They have "© 1972 The Liberty Mint" on the curl, but it is not visible on many buttons due to the position of the printing. On ones with darker borders it is nearly impossible to read the identification -- watch this deceptive set. The Truman button is missing. Those with an X were originally issued in litho.



**F. D. ROOSEVELT (D)
A. M. LANDON (R)**



1936 1940



**F. D. ROOSEVELT (D)
W. L. WILLKIE (R)**



1944



**F. D. ROOSEVELT (D)
T. E. DEWEY (R)**



1948



**H. S. TRUMAN (D)
T. E. DEWEY (R)**



1952



**D. D. EISENHOWER (R)
A. E. STEVENSON (D)**



1956



**D. D. EISENHOWER (R)
A. E. STEVENSON (D)**



1960



**J. F. KENNEDY (D)
R. M. NIXON (R)**



1964



**L. B. JOHNSON (D)
B. M. GOLDWATER (R)**



1968



**R. M. NIXON (R)
H. H. HUMPHREY (D)
G. C. WALLACE (AI)**



1972



HOBBY PROTECTION BILL

Thanks to the many of you who wrote your Congressman and worked behind the scenes in getting support for the Hobby Protection Bill which passed the House on May 17th by the overwhelming vote of 382 to 7. The actual bill is as shown below, and is not to be confused with a bill which would require glass and china to also be identified -- your help is still needed to insure passage by the U. S. Senate -- write your Senator today asking him to support it as written, when it comes to the Senate floor.

HOBBY PROTECTION ACT - #HR 5777

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 19, 1973

Mr. Eckhardt (for himself and Mr. Moss) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A BILL

To protect hobbyists against the reproduction or manufacture of certain imitation hobby items and to provide additional protections for American hobbyists.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this Act may be cited as the "Hobby Protection Act".

Sec. 2 The manufacture in the United States, or importation into the United States, for introduction into commerce of any item:

- (i) purporting to be, but not in fact, a political item or which is a reproduction or counterfeit of an original political item, and
- (ii) which is not plainly and permanently marked with the calendar year in which such item was manufactured

is unlawful and is an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Sec. 3 The manufacture in the United States, or importation into the United States, for introduction into commerce of any item:

- (i) purporting to be, but not in fact, a numismatic item or which is a reproduction or counterfeit of any original numismatic item, and
- (ii) which is not plainly and permanently marked "copy"

is unlawful and is an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Sec. 4 The Federal Trade Commission shall prescribe rules, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, for determining the manner and form in which hobby items described in sections 2 and 3 shall be permanently marked.

Sec. 5 Any interested person shall be entitled to injunctive relief restraining violation of sections 2 or 3 of this Act and may sue therefor in any district court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover damages and the cost of the suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

Sec. 6 For purposes of this Act:

- (1) "Political item" means any political button, poster, literature, sticker, or any advertisement used in any political cause;
- (2) "Numismatic item" means anything which has been a part of a coinage or issue which has been used in exchange or has been used to commemorate a person or event. It includes coins, tokens, paper money, and commemorative medals;
- (3) "Reproduction" means a reproduction, imitation, or copy;
- (4) "Commerce" has the same meaning as such term has under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

The Secretary's Corner

by Donald B. Coney, #202

As you can see by the new membership pages and the roster, APIC continues to grow. This year every effort has been made to make your roster more comprehensive and more useful to more members. The Constitution, the various committees and the Code of Ethics have all been included and there are even a few blank pages for whatever personal notes you wish to make. We have tried to make this pocket piece a goldmine of information, your APIC traveling companion.

As the number of members increases, so does the mail of your Secretary. A recurring theme among many letters is the reliability of specific pins and those who offer them for sale.

Initially, it is not the responsibility per se of the Secretary-Treasurer to authenticate pins. Secondly, it raises the moot question of just what is collectible, and here the decision must be that of the collector, guided by the Code of Ethics. Finally, it is virtually impossible to differentiate between an authentic older item and its brummagen counterpart from a few written words of description. Therefore, may I suggest (and especially to our newer members) that they attend any available chapter meetings or use their roster to locate a more seasoned member living nearby to get his or her frank opinion based upon an eyeball appraisal.

On the question of dealer reliability, APIC members must adhere to the Code of Ethics or face stern disciplinary action. On those dealers who are not APIC members and over whom APIC can exert no control, it is either impossible or impractical for your Secretary-Treasurer to pass judgment. It must be the decision of the individual collector with whom he wishes to trade.

A final note: Being the only kid in the third grade who didn't get a penmanship award, I am well aware of the pitfalls of faulty handwriting. Therefore, and please mention this to any new members you are sponsoring, please PRINT LEGIBLY. Capitol "D's" can look like capitol "O's"; it's often hard to distinguish a zero from a loosely formed six. Thanks, in advance, for your usual fine cooperation.

Hope your summer is pleasant and happy and that your vacation is a memorable one.

RENEWED MEMBERSHIP - TOO LATE FOR 1973 ROSTER:

- 2426-Ronald B. Faulkner, 10 Summit St., Sherburne, N. Y. 13460, publisher, 2-c-h-m-q-z,
(607) 674-6163, (607) 674-8832
1460-Fred Fryer, 4813 Center St., Campbell, N. Y. 14821, custodian, 3-c-h-i-l-q-z
(607) 527-4501, (607) 962-7012
1772-Richard A. Mahsem, 3531 East Allerton, Cudahy, Wisc. 53110, student, 1-c-i-m-s-z
1146-Mrs. Luella Mays, R.R. 1, Chenoa, Ill. 61726, nurse-homemaker, 3-c-h-i-m-u-x, (815) 945-7448
1464-Thomas G. Nash, Jr., 5545 Charleston Dr., Dallas, Tx. 75230, lawyer, 2-c-i-l-q-z
(214) AD 9-7357, (214) TA 4-0186
1295-John P. Piczak, Box 126, Keuka Park, N.Y. 14478, college prof., 2-c-i-m-q-z, (315) 536-2114
(315) 536-4411 X286
1221-Mark C. Shiozaki, 16207 South Marquardt Ave., Cerritos, Calif. 90701, student, 1-c-h-l-r-z
(213) 926-3470
2862-Mark Wampler, 1173-1/2 25th, Des Moines, Ia. 50311, student, 1-c-i-l-s-z, (515) 873-4601,
(515) 873-4400

PLEASE CHANGE ADDRESS SHOWN IN 1973 ROSTER:

- 3116-Dr. Burton A. Boxerman, 9622 Old Bonhomme, St. Louis, Mo. 63132
2495-Gilbert R. Caldwell III, Granada Apt. #4, 1011 South College, Tulsa, Ok. 74104
1769-Mrs. Ruth Censer, 6 Pond Hill Rd., Chappaqua, N. Y. 10514
1109-John O. Clark, P. O. Box 1871, Tallahassee, Fla. 32302
558-Glen E. Cluck, 167 North Oller Ave., Waynesboro, Pa. 17268
1151-James R. Kotche, 3410 Highcrest, Rockford, Ill. 61107
1329-Michael T. Mishou, 2051 Bayard Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55116
35-Harold N. Ottaway, P. O. Box 2079, Taos, N. M. 87571
1082-Jeff Pressman, Woodstock Rd., Gates Mills, Ohio 44040
2937-Richard E. Reis, 1830 Wessell Ct., St. Charles, Ill. 60174

Applicants for membership thru 3125 admitted to membership. Should any member know of good reason why any applicant should be excluded from membership in A.P.I.C., please send such objection, in writing, to the Secretary-Treasurer. If there are no objections filed prior to July 25, 1973, the applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the next issue.

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP:

- 3126A - Gary Smith, 306 Peacock Trail, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
teacher, (301) 739-7123, (301) 731-2700, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Kenton H. Broyles)
- 3127A - Samuel D. Hartzell, 10-1/2 North Pleasant, Norwalk, Ohio 44857
teacher, (419) 662-6131, 2-c-h-l-r-u (Mildred E. Wise)
- 3128A - Leland M. Teuscher, 2869 Grant Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
minister, 971-1778, 971-0550, 3-c-h-m-r-z (Jerry D. Roe)
- 3129A - Michael Fay, 97 Montvale Avenue, Woburn, Massachusetts 01801
student, (617) 933-1922, 1-c-h-l-q-z (Bill Mahoney)
- 3130A - Mrs. Robert Horton, 123 Merriam Lane, Watertown, Connecticut 06795
social worker, (203) 274-1792, (203) 274-5411, ext. 258, 2-c-i-l-q-z
(Gertrude Adkins)
- 3131A - Bruce Steven Kessler, 12 Shadow Lawn, Houston, Texas 77005
student, (713) 523-3744, 1-c-h-l-q-z (Steve Bibler)
- 3132A - Scott Corwin, 111 Ridgeview Circle, Princeton, New Jersey 08540
student, (609) 924-7270, 1-c-d-h-l-q-z (Anne Jones)
- 3133A - Ralph Schuler, 828 South Lombard, Oak Park, Illinois 60304
history teacher, (312) 383-3338, 3-c-h-l-q-u (Duane Ross)
- 3134A - Mrs. Robert E. Bettmann, 18 Edgemont Circle, Scarsdale, New York 10583
housewife, (914) 723-4252, 3-c-h-m-q-z
- 3135A - Lawrence M. Otter, 545 Boulevard, Westfield, New Jersey 07090
USDA, (201) 233-5161, (609) 452-1623, 2-c-i-hopefuls-m-r-z (Ken Gursky)
- 3136A - Glenn H. Thornhill, 7508 Paso Robles Avenue, Van Nuys, California 91406
student, (213) 344-5457, 1-c-i-m-r-z
- 3137A - Donald J. Vethe, 613 Prairie Avenue, P.O. 25, Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913
supervisor, (608) 356-9028, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Wm. D. Hutchins)
- 3138A - Jack Yelaca, 3238 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90034
student, (213) 475-4278, 1-c-h-l-r-z
- 3139A - Mrs. Cecelia E. Harris, 6223 Mardel, St. Louis, Missouri 63109
(314) 352-8623, 3-c-l-votes for women-q-u (Chick Harris)
- 3140A - Roger A. Crane, 33 Barry Drive, Rockaway, New Jersey 07866
sales mgr., (201) 627-3841, (201) 376-8100, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Bob Amon)
- 3141A - Mrs. Catherine Rogers, 100 Norwood Avenue, Norwalk, Ohio 44857
teacher, (419) 663-8221, 3-c-i-m-q-u (Mildred Wise)
- 3142A - Mrs. E. W. Cleveland, 1601 North Willard, Altus, Oklahoma 73521
housewife, (405) 482-2367, 3-c-i-m-q-z (Hal N. Ottaway)
- 3143A - Charles E. Mauck, 469 Teneno Street, Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
technician, (304) 267-4906, 3-c-i-l-q-z (Erroll Leslie)
- 3144A - Jerry Christensen, 7951 30th Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140
student, (414) 694-6040, 1-c-h-m-q-z (Jim Hannah)
- 3145A - Mrs. Lloyd M. Farney, 3315 Bellaire Court, Wichita, Kansas 67218
housewife, (316) 684-6904, 3-c-h-m-q-z (Rejoined)
- 3146A - Robert F. Burns, 7572 North Avenue, Lemon Grove, California 92045
veterinarian, (714) 466-5579, (714) 463-0301, 3-c-i-r-z
- 3147A - Richard Waller, Box 359, Wehatchee, Washington 98801
architect, (509) 884-6945, (509) 663-1157, 3-c-d-h-m-r-z9
- 3148A - Thomas S. Jay, 1701 East Spring, Tucson, Arizona 85719
retired, (602) 881-1211, 3-c-h-m-r-z (Rejoined)
- 3149A - Tom Lesniewski, 329 Grant Street, Schererville, Indiana 96375
chemist, (219) 322-9185, 2-c-i-l-q-u-w (Mildred Wise)

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER - APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, continued.

- 3150A - S. R. Sobel, 9026 Marlive Lane, Houston, Texas 77025
investments, (713) 665-0948, 3-c-i-m-r-v (The Presidential Museum)
- 3151A - George L. Edmonson, 6730 Roos Road, Houston, Texas 77036
Ass't. Campaign Manager, (713) 774-5453, (713) 626-7580, 2-c-i-l-r-z
(The Presidential Museum)
- 3152A - Claude D. Davis, 1608 Oakview, Bryan, Texas 77801
university professor, (713) 823-5178, (713) 845-1046, 3-c-i-m-s-z
(The Presidential Museum)
- 3153A - Mrs. Homer Dean, Jr., 900 Lincoln Drive, Alice, Texas 78332
teacher, (512) 664-5314, 3-c-i-m-q-z (The Presidential Museum)
- 3154A - Robert Bialo, P. O. Box 812, Elgin, Illinois 60120
draftsman, 2-c-i-l-q-z
- 3155A - Steven R. Saye, 2635 Knapp Street, Ames, Iowa 50010
student, (712) 534-2520, 2-c-h-l-q-u-v (Rejoined)
- 3156A - Gordon W. Berg, 612 Kenbrook Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland 20902
program analyst, (301) 649-2279, (301) 436-6336, 2-d-h-l-r-z (Frank Enten)
- 3157A - Charles B. Smith, 923 Gordon Avenue, Reno, Nevada 85502
student, (702) 322-9069, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Jim Havel)
- 3158A - Harvey E. Goldberg, 132 Stemmer Drive, Clark, New Jersey 07066
teacher, (201) 382-5429, (201) 272-7500, 2-c-h-m-q-z
- 3159A - James A. Pheanis, 132 N. Liberty Street, Camden, Ohio 45311
antique show promoter, (513) 452-3133, (513) 452-3133, 3-d-i-all buttons-l-s-u
(Gail A. Boes)
- 3160A - Merrill M. Jones, 632 Grove, East Lansing, Michigan 48823
ret. librarian, (517) 332-3278, 3-c-h-m-q-z (Jerry D. Roe)
- 3161A - Raymond R. Reschetz, 1342 Gayman Drive, Decatur, Illinois 62526
salesman, (217) 877-6187, (217) 423-4411-ex. 602, 3-c-h-l-q-u-v (K. Hosner)
- 3162A - Raymond G. Simons, 1250 Ravenswood Drive, Evansville, Indiana 47714
design draftsman, (812) 477-7474, 3-c-i-m-q-z (Robert Costa)
- 3163A - Kenneth Jolly, 3663 Lugo, San Bernardino, California 92404
student, (714) 883-1642, (714) 884-2505, 2-c-h-m-McGovern-q-z (Dale Wagner)
- 3164A - Elaine R. Berlin, 140 West 79th Street, New York, New York 10024
stock broker, (212) 362-8731, 2-c-i-m-q-z
- 3165A - Albert Richter, Star Route, Candia, New Hampshire 03034
linotype operator, (603) 483-2585, 3-c-h-l-r-z (Stephen Goldthwaite)
- 3166A - Mrs. Dorothy H. Hersey, 112 South Delano Street, Apt. 1, Anaheim, California 92804
housewife, (714) 527-6978, 3-c-i-McGovern-l-q-z (Neal Machander)
- 3167A - Tom Nugent, 5614 North Knox Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60646
truck driver, 2-c-i-m-q-u-v
- 3168A - Kenneth Scheibenberger, 5206 Stonehedge, Apt. 9, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46815
student, (219) 485-6391, 2-c-i-m-q-z
- 3169A - James H. Bartelt, 255 Warren Court, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301
editorial page editor, (414) 435-5697, (414) 435-4411, 3-c-i-m-q-v-w (Jon Curtis)
- 3170A - John A. Gingerich, 23300 Haggerty Road, Farmington, Michigan 48024
survey aid, (313) 349-0683, (519) 736-4587, 2-c-i-hopefuls-l-q-z (Jerry D. Roe)
- 3171A - Robert P. Frank, 25 Elm Avenue, Newport News, Virginia 23601
attorney, (703) 595-2013, (703) 247-0158, 2-c-i-m-q-z
- 3172A - Jack M. Ebersole, 1020 Main Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
teacher, (301) 797-9171, 2-c-h-m-q-z (Mrs. G. Walter Kibler)
- 3173A - Dean C. Sanford, Shailor Hill Road, Colchester, Connecticut 06415
teacher of American History, (203) 267-4689, 2-c-i-hopefuls, minor party-m-q-z
- 3174A - Michael Spring, 6 Canterbury Road S., Harrison, New York 10528
student, (914) 967-0312, 1-c-h-m-q-z (Lola Pergament)
- 3175A - Stephen D. Rothschild, 13505 Lucca Drive, Pacific Palisades, Ca. 90272
student, (213) 459-2505, 1-c-i-l-q-z
- 3176A - Allyn J. Fratkin, 565 West Stocker, Apt. 204, Glendale, California 91202
student, 1-c-h-l-q-z (Robert Fratkin)
- 3177A - Kurt von Sternberg, 100 South 9th Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501
student, (712) 328-0616, 1-c-h-m-q-u (Emil Pavich)

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER - Applications for Membership (Continued)

- 3178A - Wanda Westcoast, 26 Brooks Avenue, Venice, California 90291
college professor, (213) 392-2709, 2-c-d-i-l-q-z (Marion Ford)
- 3179A - Robert J. Vethe, 510 Grove Street, Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913
teacher, 356-6573, 356-3941, 2-c-h-l-q-z (William D. Hutchins)
- 3180A - Reb Wayne, 2905 Oaklane Drive, Austin, Texas 78704
student, (512) 444-0396, 1-c-i-l-q-u (The Presidential Museum)
- 3181A - Ray A. Huber, 9424 Wallingford Drive, Burke, Virginia 22015
adm. ass't. to U.S. Rep., (703) 323-6372, (202) 225-6411, 2-c-d-i-l-r-z (Gus Miller)
- 3182A - Robin D. Powell, 330 Ferson, Iowa City, Iowa 52240
physician, (319) 351-8203, 2-c-h-m-q-u (Lyell Henry)
- 3183A - Christine K. Wilson, 2297 Knob Hill Drive, Apt. #18, Okemos, Michigan 48864
student, (317) 349-3716, 2-d-i-l-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 3184A - Christopher A. McLean, 1620 South 138th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68144
concessionaire, (402) 333-2614, 1-c-i-l-r-u
- 3185A - Maj. Charles E. Puckett, USASAFS AUGS (CMR 147), APO New York 09458
army officer, 2-c-h-Adm. Dewey-l-q-u
- 3186A - Michael Kenneth Dwyer, 1156 Iroquois, Cleveland, Ohio 44124
landscaping, (216) 449-0493, 2-c-h-l-q-u (Joe Lunder)
- 3187A - Dick Thorpe, 4925 Newport, San Diego, California 92107
vice president, (714) 222-8858, 3-d-h-l-r-z (Ray Levine)
- 3188A - Thomas J. Higgins, 99 Webster Drive, Wayne, New Jersey 07470
investor-salesman, (201) 694-2305, (201) WE 3-5900, 3-c-h-m-q-u (Ted Hake)
- 3189A - Keith Sparks, 4 Summer Street, St. Johnsbury, Vermont 05819
student, (802) 748-8004, 1-c-h-only when concerning national figures-l-q-u-v
(Chick Harris)
- 3190A - Frank Piscitelli, 51 East Houston Street, New York, New York 10012
(212) WO 6-1184, 1-c-h-l-r-z (Milton Dinkin)
- 3191A - Lillian C. Eubanks, Box 301, East Gumspring Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21237
teacher, 2-c-h-l-q-z (R. Levine)
- 3192A - Robert H. Richshofer, 2309 Raleigh Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215
collateral broker, (513) 761-0040, (513) 241-7707, 2-c-d-i-q-z
- 3193A - Mrs. Hugh Garnett, Box 577, Altus, Oklahoma 73521
housewife, (405) 482-3799, (405) 482-1450, 3-c-h-m-q-z (Hal N. Ottaway)
- 3194A - Scott J. Caplain, 408 Eldridge Street, Fall River, Massachusetts 02720
sales manager, (617) 672-0967, (617) 999-6272, 2-c-h-m-q-z
- 3195A - Walter H. Libby, Mighty Street, Gorham, Maine 04038
mill worker, (207) 839-3153, 3-c-d-h-m-s-z (Jon Stokes)
- 3196A - Ron McEachern, 4444 36th, Apt. D, San Diego, California 92116
(714) 281-7398, (714) 277-2601, 2-c-i-l-r-z (Joseph McGee)
- 3197A - Dr. Mahlon W. Wagner, Psychology Dept., State University College, Oswego, N.Y.
professor, (315) 343-5742, (315) 341-3265, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Charles Lindquist)
- 3198A - Otis E. Waddings, P. O. Box 182, Huntsville, Alabama 35804
cashier, (205) 534-2332, 3-c-i-l-q-z
- 3199A - Alan M. Farris, 11130 Walnut, Kansas City, Missouri 64114
student, (816) 942-0553, 1-c-h-l-especially buttons-q-z (Hart Mayer)
- 3200A - Jerry E. Tralins, 170 Hialeah Drive, Hialeah, Florida 33010
coin dealer, (305) 887-6873, 2-c-d-h-l-r-z (Joe Jacobs)
- 3201A - Jerry Boose, 226 Beck Avenue, South Elgin, Illinois 60177
lawyer, 2-c-h-m-q-z

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER - Applications for Membership (Concluded)

- 3202A - Michael G. Schmalhurst, 482 Forest Street, Mansfield, Ohio 44903
steel mill supervisor, (419) 525-1653, 2-c-i-m-q-z (Ken L. Swanger)
- 3203A - William H. McClain, 2107 Barnegat Boulevard, Point Pleasant, N.J. 08742
teacher, (201) 295-1816, (201) 542-1055, 3-c-i-l-q-z
- 3204A - Donald K. Mall, 1005 Henderson Avenue, Dixon, Illinois 61021
clerical, (815) 284-3237, 2-c-h-m-r-u-v (Raymond Kersten)
- 3205A - Carol Nelson, 30 Chapman Avenue, Quaker Hill, Connecticut 06375
housewife, (203) 442-9295, 2-c-d-h-l-q-u
- 3206A - Larry L. Woodruff, 209 Seminole, Boulder, Colorado 80303
student, (303) 499-9362, 1-c-i-l-r-u (Lois Rathbone)
- 3207A - James Delaney, Jr., 219 South 11th Street, Amelia Island, Fernandina
Beach, Florida 32034
corrugator, (904) 261-6936, 3-c-i-l-q-z (Walter McMahon)
- 3208A - Carter Todd, 1322 Watanga Street, Kingsport, Tennessee 37660
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- 3209A - Marion P. Chaplesky, 153 N. Prospect Ave., Mundelein, Illinois 60060
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- 3210A - Ronald G. Tracey, 154 Bellvue Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island 02907
quality control supervisor, (401) 861-1816, 2-c-i-l-q-z (Steve Adams)
- 3211A - Richard D. Rector, 6912 Essex Avenue, Springfield, Virginia 22150
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- 3212A - Milton A. Clemens, 3285 Moore Court, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033
insurance agent, (303) 237-7852, (303) 238-7826, 3-c-i-m-r-z
(Pearl Alperstein)
- 3213A - Shawnee Gordon, 718 Upland, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107
housewife, (702) 878-5367, 3-c-d-h-Civil War tokens-m-r-z (Ben Corning)
- 3214A - Paul L. Thomas, 1116 West Murdock, Wichita, Kansas 67203
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- 3215A - Peg Shaw, 44 Garden Street, Little Ferry, New Jersey 07643
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- 3216A - Whitney De Young, 12519 Woodbine Street, Los Angeles, California 90066
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- 3217A - Richard Rosen, 1325 Dennison Drive, Apt. A, Springfield, Illinois 62704
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(Larry Krug)
- 3218A - Allan F. Paschke, 161 Highland, Apt. 206, Highland Park, Michigan 48203
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- 3219A - Lloyd Jay Kantor, 2400 Webb Avenue, Bronx, New York 10468
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- 3220A - Brad Mason, 209 Beverly Road, Barrington, Illinois 60010
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- 3221A - Stephen Edward Davis, Jr., 521 West Fairview Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45405
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- 3222A - William D. George, 223 Anderson Road, New Lenox, Illinois 60451
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- 3223A - Mary Colburn, 34630 Versailles Court, Farmington, Michigan 48024
student, (313) 474-3702, 1-c-h-cause, peace-r-z (Jerry D. Roe)
- 3224A - Scott Colburn, 34630 Versailles Court, Farmington, Michigan 48024
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- 3225A - Miss Ramsay Keith Tilson, 30 Greenbrier Drive, West Hartford, Connecticut
ass't. curator, (203) 232-5410, 2-c-ass't. curator-h-l-q-u (Dr. Edmund
Sullivan)